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Note

Urocerus sah (Mocsáry) (Hymenoptera: Siricidae) New to North America and Key to North American Species of *Urocerus*

Siricids are commonly dispersed by commerce. The secretive wood-boring habits of the larvae and several-year life cycle of many species, sometimes not emerging until after wood has been used for construction, combine to allow easy access into alien territory. Numerous interceptions have been made by U.S. Plant Protection and Quarantine in wood and wood products coming into the United States. The most recent introduction of a siricid to the United States was *Eriotremex formosanus* (Matsumura) (Smith, D. R. 1975. Coop. Econ. Insect Rep. 25(44): 851–854) from southeastern Asia.

In a collection of Symphyta loaned to me by D. S. Chandler of the University of New Hampshire, I discovered three specimens of *Urocerus sah* (Mocsáry) collected in that state. This is a new North American record. *Urocerus sah* occurs in North Africa, Asia Minor to Afghanistan, and southern U.S.S.R. (Smith, D. R. 1978. Hym. Cat., pars 14, 193 pp.); hosts have not been recorded. In the literature, *U. sah* is sometimes regarded as a subspecies of *Urocerus augur* (Klug). *Urocerus augur* is more widespread, occurring in most of Europe and Asia Minor; its hosts include *Abies* spp., *Picea* spp., and *Pinus* spp. Benson (1943. Bull. Entomol. Res. 34: 27–51) separated females of the two by the coloration of the abdomen and wings: "abdominal tergites 7 entirely and 9 below black; wings rich amber in colour with clearly defined infuscate margins" in *augur sah,* and "abdominal tergites 7 with lateral pale band and 9 pale below; wings yellowish-hyaline without clearly defined infuscate margins" in *augur augur.* Benson did not separate the males. The New Hampshire specimens agree with *sah,* and, inasmuch as *sah* has more recently been regarded as a separate species, I am treating it as much.

Urocerus sah is separated from other North American species of *Urocerus* by the following description and key to North American species:

Female.—Antenna orange; head mostly orange with interocular area from posterior ocelli to antennae black; sometimes narrow black line at center of postocellar area separating yellow on each side of head. Thorax blackish with pronotum (except lower angles), upper ⅓ mesepisternum, and most of mesonotum yellow orange; mesonotum may be suffused with black anteriorly and on scutellum. Abdomen black with terga 1, 2, 8 (except posterior margin), 9 (except anteriorly and laterally), and cornus yellow. Legs yellow with coxae, trochanters, basal ½ midfemur, apical ½ midtibia, hindfemur, and apical ⅔ hindtibia black. Wings yellowish with apical margins slightly blackish infuscated.

Male.—Nearly all yellowish, apical abdominal segment may be blackish, and legs usually with black as in female. Hindbasitarsus 5.0–5.8× longer than broad.

North American records.—NEW HAMPSHIRE: Rockingham Co., New Market, IX-7-1981, D. Chandler (1 ♀); Strafford Co., Durham, VIII-22-1958, W. J. Morse (1 ♀); Strafford Co., Durham, Aug. 22, 1974, L. J. & M. Milne (1 ♀). In the collection of the University of New Hampshire and National Museum of Natural History.

Key to North American Species of *Urocerus*

1. Female 2
– Male 7
2. Wings black; antennal flagellum partly white

with some basal and/or apical segments black 3
– Wings yellow, only apical margins may be slightly blackish; antenna yellow, scape and pedicel may be blackish 5
3. Abdomen red, sometimes basal segments blackish ..... *cressoni* Norton
– Abdomen black or black with only cornus orange 4
4. Cornus orange, contrasting with black abdomen; fore- and midlegs usually all black ... . *taxodii* (Ashmead)
– Cornus black; basal ⅓ of tibiae and basal ½ of tarsi of each leg whitish .... *albicornis* (Fabricius)
5. Yellow on head continuous across top, at most separated by a narrow black line at center of postocellar area; pronotum and upper ⅓ mesepisternum yellowish orange (legs mostly yellow with hindfemur and apical ⅔ hindtibia black) ..... *sah* (Mocsáry)
– Yellow on head separated into a spot on each side by a black band usually as broad as distance between eyes; thorax black 6
6. Abdomen black; apical ⅔ hindtibia and apical ½ of hindbasitarsus and rest of tarsal segments black ..... *californicus* Norton
– Abdomen with yellow bands on at least terga 2, 7, and 8; cornus yellow; hindtibia and tarsus yellow ..... *gigas flavicornis* (Fabricius)
7. Head mostly yellow to yellow orange; wings yellowish 8
– Head largely black, with a broad black band separating yellow spots on each side of head; wings blackish or hyaline 9
8. Almost entirely yellow orange .... *californicus* Norton
– Legs usually with hindfemur and apical ⅔ hindtibia blackish; apical abdominal segment may be blackish ..... *sah* (Mocsáry)
9. Abdomen reddish, may be blackish at base, but basically unicolorous; wings blackish .. 10
– Abdominal segments 1 and 2, sometimes 3, and 7 to apex black, segments 2 or 3 to 7 red to orange; wings hyaline 11
10. Legs black ..... *cressoni* Norton
– Fore- and midtibiae and tarsi dark orange; basal ⅓ of hindtibia and basal ½ of hindbasitarsus white ..... *taxodii* (Ashmead)
11. Hindbasitarsus 4.0–5.5× longer than broad ..... *gigas flavicornis* (Fabricius)
– Hindbasitarsus 6.5–8.0× longer than broad ..... *albicornis* (Fabricius)

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